

SH 21-10

Fort Benning Standards



"Know the Standard, Embrace the Standard, Be the Standard."

June 2006



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY INFANTRY SCHOOL
FORT BENNING, GEORGIA 31905-5000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

ATZB-CM

07 JUN 2006

**MEMORANDUM FOR ALL UNITED STATES ARMY INFANTRY CENTER AND
FORT BENNING SOLDIERS/STUDENTS**

SUBJECT: Fort Benning Standards

1. Standards and compliance with these standards are what makes the Infantry Center and Fort Benning the premier installation in the Army. Each of us has a personal responsibility to know what the standards are and ensure we meet them.
2. The Command Sergeants Major have crafted this document to ensure everyone is aware of post standards. They apply to everyone on Fort Benning regardless of their status. Noncommissioned officers are charged with enforcement of standards, and I wholeheartedly support them in this endeavor.

HOOAH!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Walter Wojdakowski", is written over a horizontal line.

Walter Wojdakowski
Major General, USA
Commanding



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1. The primary goal of Fort Benning Student Handout 21-10 (Standards of Appearance and Conduct) is to guide and reinforce the high standards of conduct and appearance for all Soldiers at Fort Benning. The Soldiers of the United States Army Infantry Center are highly disciplined and set the example for a majority of the military forces in the world.
2. These standards do not represent all the regulatory guidance governing the individual Soldier. They highlight certain items found in DA Regulations and the standards applicable to the United States Army Infantry Center and Fort Benning.
3. Compliance with these standards is basic to the discipline of all of our Soldiers. It is important that we have pride in one's self and unit. I appreciate your dedication and support of our fighting force.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lonny Wright", is positioned above the printed name.

LONNY WRIGHT
CSM, USA

FORT BENNING STANDARDS

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Soldier's Creed

I am an American Soldier.

I am a Warrior and a member of a team. I serve the people of the United States and live the Army Values.

I will always place the mission first.

I will never accept defeat.

I will never quit.

I will never leave a fallen comrade.

I am disciplined, physically and mentally tough, trained and proficient in my warrior tasks and drills. I always maintain my arms, my equipment and myself.

I am an expert and I am a professional.

I stand ready to deploy, engage, and destroy the enemies of the United States of America in close combat.

I am a guardian of freedom and the American way of life.

I am an American Soldier.

HISTORY OF FORT BENNING

Henry Lewis Benning, for whom Fort Benning was named, saw careers as a Soldier, attorney, politician, and justice of the Georgia Supreme Court. A native Georgian, Benning's career began in Columbus in 1835 when he set up residence and began practicing law. At the age of 39, two years after his unsuccessful campaign for Congress, he was elected associate justice of the Georgia Supreme Court. He was the youngest man to hold that office.

Benning was a staunch advocate of states rights and took a prominent part in the conventions concerning secession prior to the War Between the States.

With the start of the War Between the States, Benning recruited men to form the 17th Regiment of Georgia Volunteers. During the first year and a half of the war, he fought with General Robert E. Lee and attained the rank of major general. Because of his coolness in battle, he became known to his troops as “Old Rock.” After the war, Benning returned to his law practice in Columbus where he died in 1875 at the age of 61.

For 75 years Fort Benning has been known as the “Home of the Infantry.” It is here that the famed United States Army Infantry School was established and through the years emerged as the most influential Infantry center in the modern world. Fort Benning and the Infantry School are so intertwined that it is virtually impossible to trace the history of Fort Benning without recording the evolution of the school. From 1918 until the present, the development of Fort Benning has been directly proportional to the progress of the school. Throughout the years, the mission of Fort Benning and the Infantry School has remained fundamentally the same: “to produce the world’s finest combat Infantrymen.”

On May 21, 1918, the Adjutant General’s Office appointed Col. Henry E. Eames to head a board of officers to meet at Fort Sill for the purpose of selecting a site for the Infantry School of Arms. Many sites across the country were considered, but most were disqualified based on severe winter climate, unsuitable terrain, remoteness, and excessive transportation costs. Initially, they decided on Fayetteville, N.C., but later settled on Columbus, Georgia after Fayetteville was taken as an artillery site.

On September 18, 1918, the Adjutant General directed that the Infantry School of Arms with all personnel, property, and equipment move to Columbus, Georgia by October 1 of that year. The first troops from Fort Sill arrived on October 6, 1918 and occupied a temporary camp three miles east of town on Macon Road. The next day the camp officially opened. At the request of the Columbus Rotary Club, the camp was named in honor of Confederate General Henry Lewis Benning, a Columbus native many thought was the area’s most outstanding Civil War officer.

The search for a permanent location for the camp settled on a plantation site south of Columbus owned by Mr. Arthur Bussey. The Bussey land featured the kind of terrain considered ideal for training Infantrymen. The

plantation would serve as the core of the camp, and the large frame house, known as Riverside, would serve as quarters for a long line of commanders.

After years of struggling for appropriations and attention from the makers of Army policy, Benning enjoyed a construction boom in the mid-1930s as a result of Federal work projects during the great depression. The boom continued into the 1940s with the eruption of war in Europe. Troop strength swelled with the arrival of the First Infantry Division and the establishment of the Officer Candidate School and Airborne training.

Fort Benning secured its final vestige of permanence during the 1950s. Infantry demonstrations became a common occurrence as the newest developments were unveiled to civilian and military leaders from home and abroad. The trend of instruction at the Infantry School became increasingly combined-arms oriented. In 1963, the 11th Air Assault Division was formed at Fort Benning to test the air assault concept that led to the airmobile concept of the First Cavalry Division.

As the post proved its significance locally, it began to make its mark nationally in the quality of the leaders it produced. The Infantry School has either trained in its officer courses or honed in its command structure some of the nation's most prominent military figures. Leaders like five-star generals Omar Bradley, Dwight Eisenhower, and George Marshall and others like George Patton and Colin Powell learned their craft at Fort Benning.

With the Infantry, the Queen of Battle, as the nucleus, Fort Benning has added other significant missions as the years progressed. Among them, the Airborne School, where Soldiers learn to engage in battle from the sky; the Ranger School, where Soldiers learn advanced tactics and skills for warfare; and the 29th Infantry Regiment, where Soldiers learn how to operate and maneuver the Bradley fighting vehicle in combat. Fort Benning's 36th Engineer Group has been at the forefront of the Army's post-Cold War mission of providing aid. Fort Benning is on the cutting edge of future technology, with Battle Labs shaping the way the military of the 21st Century will fight its wars.

Generals and privates alike have shared the experience of learning the art of soldiering at the Home of the Infantry. They share the heritage that has evolved over the years to make our troops and our post second to none.

"I Am the Infantry, the Queen of Battle, Follow Me!"

NATIONAL INFANTRY MUSEUM

The National Infantry Museum at Fort Benning houses thousands of interesting and unique items and reflects the role played by Infantrymen in the defense of the nation. More than two hundred years of proud history are on display. The museum collections are continually growing. There are some 1,500 firearms ranging from a 16th century Spanish cannon, an early Japanese matchlock musket, and a Gatling gun to the nation's smallest atomic weapon, the Davy Crockett tactical missile. The museum has memorabilia of many distinguished Infantrymen and features temporary displays of contemporary artworks, military badges, and military equipment.

Located in Building 396 on Baltzell Avenue, admission to the National Infantry Museum is free, and it is open to the general public Monday through Friday from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., and on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays from 12:30 to 4:30 p.m. The museum established the Regimental Quartermaster Sales Store, a gift shop, for the convenience of our visitors.

The Army Song

Soldiers will stand at attention and sing along whenever the Army Song is played.

*First to fight for the right,
and to build the Nation's might,
and the Army goes rolling along.
Proud of all we have done,
Fighting till the battle's won,
and the Army goes rolling along.*

*Then it's Hi! Hi! Hey! The Army's on its way.
Count off the cadence loud and strong!
For where'er we go, you will always know
that the Army goes rolling along.*

The Infantry Song

The song of the United States Infantryman is the Infantry Song. All Soldiers assigned or attached to the United States Infantry Center will learn the Infantry Song. Please stand at attention whenever the song is played and sing the Infantry Song.

*You can hear it in the heat of the jungle,
You can hear it across the sea.
It calls to every freedom-loving man,
The cry of the U. S. Infantry:
Follow me! Follow me!*

UNITS/ACTIVITIES

Major units/ at the United States Army Infantry Center and School (Fort Benning, GA), include:

11th Infantry Regiment

29th Infantry Regiment

Basic Combat Training Brigade (BCTB)

Infantry Training Brigade (ITB)

Henry Caro Noncommissioned Officer Academy and Drill Sergeant School (NCOA and DSS)

Ranger Training Brigade (RTB)

Dental Activities (DENTAC)

Directorate of Emergency Services (DES)

HHC, Garrison

HHC, USAIC

Medical Department Activity (MEDDAC)

U.S. Army Marksmanship Unit (AMU)

U.S. Army Physical Fitness School (USAPFS)

Western Hemisphere Institute for National Security and Cooperation (WHINSEC)

3rd Brigade Combat Team, 3rd Infantry Division

14th Combat Support Hospital (14th CSH)

17th Air Support Operations Squadron (17th ASOS, USAF)

30th AG BN (Reception)

36th Engineer Brigade

71st Military Police Detachment

75th Ranger Regiment

209th Military Police Detachment

641st ASG Mobilization Troop Command, USAR

718th Engineer Company

789th Explosive Ordnance Disposal Detachment

902d Military Intelligence Group

UNITS/ACTIVITIES (continued)

92d Military Police Battalion
988th Military Police Company
1207th USA Hospital

MISSION, PURPOSE, AND REFERENCES

Mission: Fort Benning (the United States Army Infantry Center) will provide the Nation with the world's best Infantry Soldiers and adaptive leaders imbued with the Warrior Ethos; act as a power projection platform capable of deploying and redeploying Soldiers, civilians, and units anywhere in the world on short notice; and define Infantry requirements for material developers to meet the needs of the future force.

Purpose: The purpose of this pamphlet is to inform all Soldiers stationed, visiting, or training at Fort Benning, Georgia, of the basic standards of appearance and behavior established by Army Regulations and Fort Benning policies. This publication only highlights and clarifies portions of those regulations and policies and in no way supersedes them or relieves any individual from complying with current regulations and policies.

References: AR 600-20, AR 670-1, USAIC Reg. 210-5, USAIC Reg. 600-5, FM 3-21.5, FM 22-100, TRADOC Pamphlet 600-5.

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Emergencies | 911 |
| Emergency Operations Center (EOC) | (706) 545-5135/5245 |
| Post Staff Duty Officer (SDO) | (706) 545-2218/6820/3214 |
| Military Police | (706) 545-5222 |
| Fire Department..... | (706) 544-1220 |
| Emergency Medical | (706) 544-1123 |
| On-duty Chaplain | (706) 545-2218 |

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS (continued)

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Post Welcome Center | (706) 545-9493 |
| Red Cross..... | (706) 545-5194 |
| Army Community Services (ACS)..... | (706) 545-4043/4204 |
| Army Emergency Relief (AER) | (706) 545-2536 |
| Post Information | (706) 545-2011 |

FORT BENNING POLICY ON APPEARANCE

“The Army is a uniformed service where discipline is judged, in part, by the manner in which a Soldier wears a prescribed uniform, as well as by the individual’s personal appearance. Therefore, a neat and well-groomed appearance by all Soldiers is fundamental to the Army and contributes to building the pride and esprit essential to an effective military force. A vital ingredient of the Army’s strength and military effectiveness is the pride and self-discipline that American Soldiers bring to their service through a conservative military image. It is the responsibility of commanders to ensure that military personnel under their command present a neat and Soldierly appearance. Therefore, in the absence of specific procedures or guidelines, commanders must determine a Soldier’s compliance with standards in this regulation. Soldiers must take pride in their appearance at all times, in or out of uniform, on and off duty. Pride in appearance includes Soldiers’ physical fitness and adherence to acceptable weight standards, in accordance with AR 600–9” (AR 670-1).

1. **Occasion for Uniform Wear.** AR 670-1 prescribes the authorized wear of Army uniforms by all Soldiers. Commanders at all levels are responsible for ensuring Soldiers under their command wear the uniform correctly and present a neat and Soldierly appearance. Fort Benning Soldiers will wear identification tags (dog tags) at all times while in uniform. Wearing of dog tags will be at the commander’s discretion when conducting physical fitness training (OSUT and BCTB soldiers should wear

their tags during physical training (PT). The following prescribes Fort Benning's military uniform wear policy.

a. Soldiers may wear the service (Class A or B) and dress uniforms off post at any time. This is the only appropriate uniform for wear in a courtroom (military or civilian), or for a funeral.

b. The Class C uniform, utility (BDU/ACU/DCU), is the normal duty uniform for most Soldiers assigned to Fort Benning. (The "Follow Me" and airborne tab are worn on the ACU as one patch under the flap. Do not separate the airborne tab by putting it on the pocket flap).

(1) The sleeves of these uniforms will be worn down at all times.

(2) Soldiers may wear these utility uniforms off post at any time. (Reference DA Message 0510261542Z, Subject: Change to the Army Combat Uniform (ACU), Battle Dress Uniform (BDU), and Desert Battle Dress Uniform (DBDU) wear policy.) Soldiers may wear these utility uniforms for commercial travel at any time. (If traveling to OCONUS areas, commanders will limit travel in uniform to Military Airlift Command (MAC) flights or American flagged carriers) unless prohibited by the commander. When wearing this uniform off post, it must be neat, clean, and serviceable.

(3) Soldiers will not consume alcohol at any off post establishment while wearing the Class C uniforms.

(4) Soldiers will not wear camouflage paint on the face and hands except during field training, demonstrations, or during movement to and from field training.

(5) Soldiers will not wear camouflage in any Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) facility.

c. Soldiers are prohibited from wearing the mechanic overalls or the one piece combat vehicle crewmen/aviator uniforms off post except for travel between quarters and place of duty (AR 670-1 paragraph 12-3).

d. Name tapes attached to the Extended Cold Weather Clothing System (ECWCS) will be 1/2 inch wide and 3-1/2 inches long, with 1/4-inch block lettering. The name tapes will hold up to 14 characters and be attached to the pocket flap on the left sleeve of the parka. The only authorized cloth insignias of grade are sewn on a loop and slipped over the

front tab or pin-on. Insignias with hook-pile tape fasteners are no longer authorized for wear.

e. Soldiers in uniform will not smoke or eat while walking.

f. The hydration system (camouflage/black/OD green only) is authorized for wear in training areas. As a guide, the hydration system will only be worn in a training situation requiring canteens. However the hydration system will not replace the canteen.

g. Headgear will be worn outdoors except in areas prescribed by the commander. (Indoors for this policy is defined as a structure having a door for exit and entry).

(1) The black, tan, and maroon berets are the authorized headgear for wear with the Class A, B, and C uniform outside of the training area.

(2) The beret is worn so that the headband (edge binding) is straight across the forehead, 1 inch above the eyebrows. The flash is positioned over the left eye and the excess material is draped over to the right ear extending to at least the top of the ear and no lower than the middle of the ear. Personnel will cut off the ends of the adjusting ribbon and secure the ribbon knot inside the edge binding at the back of the beret. When worn properly, the beret is formed to the shape of the head; therefore, Soldiers may not wear hairstyles that cause distortion of the beret.

(a) Camouflage paint on the face will not be worn with the beret.

(b) The black beret will not be worn in dining facilities by mess personnel with the exception of the manager (NCOIC). The food handlers cap (CTA 50-900) is the only headgear authorized for wear by dining facility personnel when preparing and serving food.

(c) The Class A and B uniform trousers will not be bloused while wearing the black beret with the exception of the MPs and students from the 101st ABN DIV.

(3) Commanders may prescribe the patrol cap (formerly the BDU cap) for wear in the field, on deployments, or on work details. (Soldiers wearing the patrol cap will follow the guidelines of AR 670-1, 3-5c (2)).

(a) Commanders are not authorized to add nametags, cat eyes, qualification tabs, and so forth to the patrol cap. (For the ACU, nametags are standard).

(b) The Ranger Training Brigade, the Light Leaders Course cadre, and the 75th Ranger Regiment Soldiers may wear nametags, cat eyes, and qualification tabs while in the training area.

(4) Black and red caps are authorized by the commanding general and can be worn on post in the Airborne training areas, in transit to and from training and quarters, or for quick stops at facilities on post going to and from training. For appointments or other normal business on post, Airborne Soldiers will wear their berets.

(5) All Soldiers will wear the Personal Armor System Ground Troops (PASGT) helmet when operating or riding in tactical vehicles (HMMWV and larger) on Fort Benning. This includes vehicles being operated in the cantonment area of Main Post, Sand Hill, Kelley Hill, Harmony Church, and so forth. No vehicle operator will operate a tactical vehicle outside of the motor pool without appropriate protective headgear regardless of the distance the vehicle is traveling.

h. Soldiers (on duty) will wear the improved physical fitness uniform (IPFU) or the BDU/ACU for selected activities and for physical fitness training during PT hours (0530 to 0730, Monday-Friday) to include the fitness centers and organized unit athletics. The biking shorts or equivalent (black or gray) are optional and Soldiers are not required to purchase or wear these items. Soldiers must comply with AR 670-1 for proper wear of the physical fitness uniforms. Soldiers will not smoke during any physical fitness training.

(1) The IPFU is authorized for wear on and off duty, on and off the installation, and in transit between an individual's quarters and duty station. Soldiers may wear all or parts of the IPFU off the installation when authorized by the commander.

(2) Soldiers will wear ankle or calf length plain white socks with no logos when wearing the IPFU (AR 670-1, 14-3a).

(3) At no time will any person conduct physical training on Fort Benning without an appropriate athletic shirt. This applies to Soldiers (active, reserve, and retired), family members, civilian personnel, and authorized guests. Shirts may be removed by male personnel when using the swimming pools.

2. Appearance and Fit (Military and Civilian Items).

a. Wearing of Uniforms.

(1) All personnel will maintain a high standard of dress and appearance. Uniforms will fit properly—trousers, pants, or skirts should not fit tightly. Soldiers must keep uniforms clean and serviceable and pressed as necessary. Soldiers must project a military image that leaves no doubt that they live by a common military standard and are responsible to military order and discipline.

(2) Soldiers will ensure that articles carried in pockets, such as wallets, checkbooks, combs, and keys, do not protrude from the pocket or present a bulky appearance.

(3) Soldiers will not place their hands in their uniform pockets except momentarily to place or retrieve objects.

(4) Soldiers will keep uniforms buttoned, zipped, and snapped. They will ensure metallic devices, such as metal insignia, belt buckles, and belt tips, are free of scratches and corrosion and are in proper luster or remain properly subdued, as applicable; and that all medals and ribbons are clean and not frayed.

(5) Soldiers will keep shoes and boots cleaned and shined as necessary.

b. Wearing of Military and Civilian Items.

(1) Wearing a combination of civilian and military clothing is prohibited, unless prescribed in this regulation or other authorization documents approved by Headquarters Department of the Army (HQDA).

(2) When required and prescribed by the commander, Soldiers may attach keys or key chains to the uniform when performing duties such as charge of quarters, armorer, duty officer/NCO, or other duties as prescribed by the commander. Keys or key chains will be attached to the uniform on the belt, belt loops, or waistband.

(3) The hydration system (camouflage, black, OD green, or tan) is authorized for wear in training areas. As a guide, the hydration system will only be worn in situations requiring canteens. However, the hydration system will not replace the canteen (AR 670-1, 3-6g). Commanders may

authorize the use of the hydration system in high-heat areas or on work details (Fort Benning is a high-heat area). Soldiers will not carry hydration system in a Garrison environment unless the commander has authorized it for one of the situations above.

(4) Soldiers may carry civilian gym bags, civilian rucksacks, or other similar civilian bags while in uniform. Soldiers may carry these bags by hand, on one shoulder using a shoulder strap, or over both shoulders using both shoulder straps.

(a) If the Soldier opts to carry a bag over one shoulder, the bag must be carried on the same side of the body as the shoulder strap.

(b) If the Soldiers choose to carry a shoulder bag while in uniform, the bag must be black, tan, OD green, or camouflage and may not have any logos. The contents of the bag may not be visible; therefore, see-through plastic or mesh bags are not authorized.

(c) No restriction is placed on the color of civilian bags carried in the hand or worn on the back while riding a motorcycle or bicycle.

(5) At the discretion of the commander, and when required in the performance of duties listed above, Soldiers may wear an electronic device on the belt, belt loops, or waistband of the uniform.

(a) Only one electronic device may be worn (either a pager or a cell phone).

(b) Cell phone usage (including ear pieces) while walking in uniform is prohibited with the exception of short distances and emergencies.

(c) Wearing of headphones and earphones while running is prohibited.

(d) Usage of headphones or personal listening devices while wearing the IPFU from 0530-0730, Monday-Friday is prohibited (except in fitness centers).

3. Hair and Fingernail Standards and Grooming Policies (AR 670-1).

a. Hair.

(1) Male.

(a) The hair on top of the head must be neatly groomed. The length and bulk of the hair may not be excessive or present a ragged,

unkempt, or extreme appearance. The hair must present a tapered appearance where the outline of the Soldier's hair conforms to the shape of the head, curving inward to the natural termination point at the base of the neck. When the hair is combed, it will not fall over the ears or eyebrows, or touch the collar, except for the closely cut hair at the back of the neck. In all cases, the bulk or length of hair may not interfere with the normal wear of headgear or protective masks or equipment.

(b) Males will keep their face clean-shaven when in uniform or in civilian clothes on duty. Mustaches are permitted; if worn, they must be neatly trimmed, tapered, and tidy. Mustaches will not present a chopped off or bushy appearance, and no portion of the mustache will cover the upper lip line or extend sideways beyond a vertical line drawn upward from the corners of the mouth.

(c) If appropriate medical authority prescribes beard growth, the length required for medical treatment must be specified. For example, "The length of the beard will not exceed 1/4 inch." Soldiers will keep the growth trimmed to the level specified by appropriate medical authority, but they are not authorized to shape the growth into goatees, or into "Fu Manchu" or handlebar mustaches.

(2) Female.

(a) Females will ensure their hair is neatly groomed, that the length and bulk of the hair are not excessive, and that the hair does not present a ragged, unkempt, or extreme appearance. Females may wear braids and cornrows as long as the braided style is conservative, the braids and cornrows lie snugly on the head, and any hair-holding devices comply with the standards in AR 670-1, paragraph 1-8a(3)(d). Dreadlocks (unkempt, twisted, matted individual parts of hair) are prohibited in uniform or in civilian clothes on duty. Hair will not fall over the eyebrows or extend below the bottom edge of the collar at any time during normal activity or when standing in formation. Long hair that falls naturally below the bottom edge of the collar, to include braids, will be neatly and inconspicuously fastened or pinned, so no free-hanging hair is visible. This includes styles worn with the IPFU.

(b) Females will ensure that hairstyles do not interfere with proper wear of military headgear and protective masks or equipment at any time. When headgear is worn, the hair will not extend below the bottom edge of the front of the headgear, nor will it extend below the bottom edge of the collar.

b. Cosmetics.

(1) Males are prohibited from wearing cosmetics, to include nail polish.

(2) Females are authorized to wear cosmetics with all uniforms, provided they are applied conservatively and in good taste and complement the uniform.

c. Fingernails. All personnel will keep fingernails clean and neatly trimmed.

(1) Males will keep nails trimmed so as not to extend beyond the fingertip.

(2) Females will not exceed a nail length of 1/4 inch, as measured from the tip of the finger. Females will trim nails shorter if the commander determines that the longer length detracts from the military image, presents a safety concern, or interferes with the performance of duties.

d. Hygiene and Body Grooming. Soldiers will maintain good personal hygiene and grooming on a daily basis and wear the uniform so as not to detract from their overall military appearance.

e. Tattoo Policy. Tattoos or brands that are visible in a Class A uniform (worn with slacks/trousers) are prohibited. Tattoos or brands that are extremist, indecent, sexist, or racist are prohibited, regardless of location on the body, as they are prejudicial to good order and discipline within units.

4. Wearing of Jewelry.

a. Soldiers may wear a wristwatch, a wrist identification bracelet, and a total of two rings (a wedding set is considered one ring) with Army uniforms, unless prohibited by the commander for safety or health reasons. Any jewelry Soldiers wear must be conservative and in good taste. Identification bracelets are limited to medical alert bracelets and

MIA/POW/KIA identification bracelets. Soldiers may wear only one item on each wrist.

b. No jewelry, other than that described in AR 670-1, paragraph 1–14a, will appear exposed while wearing the uniform; this includes watch chains or similar items, and pens and pencils.

c. When on any Army installation or other places under Army control, Soldiers may not attach, affix, or display objects, articles, jewelry, or ornamentation to or through the skin (body piercing) while they are in uniform, in civilian clothes on duty, **or in civilian clothes off duty** (this includes earrings for male Soldiers). The only exception is for female Soldiers, as indicated in AR 670-1, paragraph 1–14d. (The term “skin” is not confined to external skin, but includes the tongue, lips, inside of the mouth, and other surfaces of the body not readily visible.)

d. Females are authorized to wear prescribed earrings with the service, dress, and mess uniforms. Females are not authorized to wear earrings with any Class C (utility) uniform (BDU, hospital duty, food service, physical fitness, field, or organizational).

5. Wearing of Eyeglasses, Sunglasses, and Contact Lenses.

a. Eyeglasses and Sunglasses.

(1) Conservative civilian prescription eyeglasses are authorized for wear with all uniforms.

(2) Conservative prescription and nonprescription sunglasses are authorized for wear when in a garrison environment, except when in formation and while indoors. Soldiers may wear sunglasses/eye protection in the field at the discretion of the commander.

(3) Eyeglasses or sunglasses that are trendy, or have lenses or frames with initials, designs, or other adornments are not authorized for wear.

b. **Contact Lenses.** Tinted or colored contact lenses are not authorized for wear with the uniform. Additionally, clear lenses that have designs on them that change the contour of the iris are not authorized for wear with the uniform.

6. Civilian Clothing Standards (USAIC Regulation 600-5). The provisions of this regulation apply to all military personnel (active, reserve, or retired), family members, civilian personnel, and visitors authorized to use or visit post facilities.

a. Shirts, pants or shorts, and footwear will be worn in public and all Fort Benning facilities (except as noted below).

(1) Examples of authorized ladies apparel are sleeveless blouses, spaghetti strap blouses/dresses, and sundresses.

(2) Sweat suits that are neat, clean, and in good repair are authorized.

(3) Shirts, running/gym/exercise shorts, and appropriate footwear will be worn when exercising in gyms.

b. Items specifically prohibited (on-post facilities) include:

(1) Underwear when worn as an outer garment.

(2) Mesh or “see through” shirts that expose bare skin of the upper torso. Upper garments that do not cover the upper torso; inappropriate garments include those that have a large cut-out under the arms.

(3) Bare feet or shower shoes except at swimming pools and shower rooms or when sunbathing.

(4) Modified items of military clothing or mixed military and civilian clothing in accordance with AR 670-1.

(5) Hair curlers or shower caps (either male or female).

(6) Clothing that is disreputable or in extreme disrepair.

(7) Clothing with offensive/profane language or symbols.

FORT BENNING POLICY ON BEHAVIOR

Soldiers at all times must conduct themselves in accordance with Army Regulations, the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and Army traditions, which includes military discipline, values, and courtesy.

1. Obedience to Orders. “All persons in the military service are required to strictly obey and promptly execute the legal orders of their lawful seniors” (AR 600-20).

2. Military Discipline. “Military discipline is founded upon self-discipline, respect for properly constituted authority, and the embracing of the professional Army ethic with its supporting individual values. Military discipline will be developed by individual and group training to create a mental attitude resulting in proper conduct and prompt obedience to lawful military authority.”

“While military discipline is the result of effective training, it is affected by every feature of military life. It is manifested in individuals and units by cohesion, bonding, and a spirit of teamwork; by smartness of appearance and action; by cleanliness and maintenance of dress, equipment, and quarters; by deference to seniors and mutual respect between senior and subordinate personnel; by the prompt and willing execution of both the letter and the spirit of the legal orders of their lawful commanders; and by fairness, justice, and equity for all Soldiers, regardless of race, religion, color, gender, and national origin” (AR 600-20).

3. Army Values. The Army values must guide us in all our actions. “These values tell you what you need to be, every day, in every action you take. Army values form the identity of the Army, the solid rock upon which everything else stands, especially in combat. They are the glue that binds together the members of a noble profession. As a result, the whole is much greater than the sum of its parts. Army values are nonnegotiable: they apply to everyone and in every situation throughout the Army. Army values remind us and tell the rest of the world, the civilian government we serve, the nation we protect, even our enemies who we are and what we stand for. The trust Soldiers and DA civilians have for each other, and the trust the American people have in us, depends on how well we live up to Army values. They are the fundamental building blocks that enable us to discern right from wrong in any situation. Army values are consistent; they support one another. You can’t follow one value and ignore another” (FM 22-100). The Army values are:

Loyalty—Bear true faith and allegiance to the U.S. Constitution, the Army, your unit, and other Soldiers.

Duty—Fulfill your obligations.

Respect—Treat people as they should be treated.

Selfless Service—Put the welfare of the nation, the Army, and subordinates before your own.

Honor—Live up to all the Army values.

Integrity—Do what's right—legally and morally.

Personal Courage—Face fear, danger, or adversity (physical or moral).

4. **Soldier and Warrior Ethos.**

a. A Soldier is a warrior and a member of the best-equipped and trained team; is flexible, adaptive, confident, and competent in Warrior tasks and drills; is proficient in the required skills for the current duty position in the unit of assignment; lives the Warrior Ethos, which is grounded in Army Values; and is prepared to close with and destroy the enemies of the United States in close combat.

b. The Warrior Ethos is the foundation of the American Soldiers' total commitment to victory in peace and war. While always exemplifying the Army Values, Soldiers that live the Warrior Ethos put the mission first, refuse to accept defeat, never quit, and never leave behind a fellow American. They have absolute faith in themselves, their equipment, and their team.

5. **Military Courtesy.** "Courtesy among members of the Armed Forces is vital to maintain military discipline. Respect to seniors will be extended at all times." "The actions of military personnel will reflect respect to both the National Anthem and the National Colors. The courtesies listed in AR 600-25, Appendix A, should be rendered the National Colors and National Anthem at public events whether the Soldier is off or on duty, whether he or she is in or out of uniform. Intentional disrespect to the National Colors or National Anthem is conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline and discredits the military service" (AR 600-20).

a. When you meet an officer outside, salute as soon as you recognize that he or she is an officer (or if you are farther than about six steps away, wait until you are about six steps away, then salute).

b. Salute all officers in official vehicles identified by special plates or flags.

c. Salute only on command when in formation.

d. If in a group (not a formation), and an officer approaches, the first Soldier to recognize the officer calls the group to attention and all personnel salute.

e. If you approach an officer while you are double-timing alone, assume the quick-time march and render the hand salute. When the salute is returned, execute order arms and resume double-timing.

f. The salute is always initiated by the subordinate and is terminated only after acknowledgment by the individual being saluted.

g. Accompany the salute with an appropriate greeting such as, "Good morning/afternoon, sir/ma'am."

h. Salutes are not required to be rendered by or to personnel who are driving or riding in privately owned vehicles.

i. Never render a salute with a noticeable object in your mouth or right hand.

j. If you are on detail and an officer approaches, salute if you are in charge of the detail. Otherwise, continue to work. If you are spoken to, then come to the position of attention.

k. When the flag is being raised in the morning, you should stand at attention on the first note of Reveille, face the flag or the music if you cannot see the flag, and render a hand salute. When the flag is being lowered in the evening, on the first note of Retreat, face the flag or the music, and stand at the position of attention if you are not in a formation. If you are in formation, the Soldier in charge will put the formation at parade rest. On the first note of "To the Colors," render a hand salute. If you are in formation, salute only on the order "Present arms." If you are in civilian clothing, stand at attention and place your right hand over your heart. Vehicles in motion should stop. If you are in a car or on a motorcycle, dismount and salute. If you are with a group in a military vehicle or bus,

remain in the vehicle. The senior person in the vehicle will dismount and salute.

l. When you are passing or being passed by colors that are being presented, paraded, or displayed, salute when the colors are six paces from you. Hold the salute until the colors are six paces beyond you.

m. When talking to an officer, stand at attention unless given the order “At ease.” When you are dismissed, or when the officer departs, come to attention and, if outdoors, salute. When talking to a noncommissioned officer of higher rank, stand at the position of parade rest unless given the order “At ease.”

n. When an officer enters a room, the first Soldier to recognize the officer calls personnel in the room to attention, but does not salute. When a noncommissioned officer enters a room, the first Soldier to recognize the NCO calls personnel in the room to “At ease.”

o. When walking with a senior in rank, walk on his left side.

p. When entering or exiting a vehicle, the junior ranking person is the first to enter, and the senior in rank is the first to exit.

q. When an officer enters a dining facility, unless the officer directs otherwise or a more senior officer is already present, the first person who sees the officer will order “At ease” for everyone in the dining facility. You will remain seated at ease and will continue eating unless the officer directs otherwise or “Carry on”. If you are directly addressed, you should rise to attention if possible; otherwise, stop eating and sit at attention until the conversation is ended.

r. When outdoors and approached by an NCO, you should stand (if seated), come to parade rest, and greet the NCO by saying, “Good morning (afternoon, evening) Sergeant (last name if known).”

6. Off-Duty Behavior. A professional Soldier is never off duty. He is always viewed as a representative of the Army whether he is in uniform or out of uniform. Soldiers must always abide by the standards of discipline and professionalism 24 hours a day.

7. **Prohibited Relationships.** Fort Benning has a large population of students attending training from Basic Training to Officer Advanced courses. Two sections from AR 600-20 apply to this situation:

a. *“Trainee and Soldier relationships.* Any relationship between permanent party personnel and IET trainees not required by the training mission is prohibited. This prohibition applies to permanent party personnel without regard to the installation of assignment of the permanent party member or the trainee.”

b. *“Recruiter and recruit relationships.* Any relationship between permanent party personnel assigned or attached to the United States Army Recruiting Command and potential prospects, applicants, members of the Delayed Entry Program (DEP), or members of the Delayed Training Program (DTP) not required by the recruiting mission is prohibited. This prohibition applies to United States Army Recruiting Command personnel without regard to the unit of assignment of the permanent party member and the potential prospects, applicants, DEP members, or DTP members.”

MISCELLANEOUS (USAIC Regulation 210-5)

1. 3-2. **Dependent Curfew.** All dependents under the age of 18 years will be required to be in their quarters after 2200 each night except when accompanied by a parent or guardian. Dependents under 18 years will not be authorized to be out of their quarters between 2200 and 0500 each night.

2. 3-5. **Supervision of Children/Home Alone Policies.** It is this command’s policy that children/youth under the age of 10 will not be left unattended by parents or guardians. Children/youth under the age of 10 must be under direct supervision of a legal guardian or baby-sitter, or enrolled in a Youth Services/School Age Services or Child Development Services Program. Baby-sitters must be at least 12 years of age.

3. 7-1. **Juvenile Misconduct.** Soldiers with family members residing on the installation are responsible for the actions of their dependents. Offenses,

such as breaking and entering, robbery, shoplifting, assault, destruction of government property and other offenses, will not be tolerated. Offenses of this nature can result in the permanent removal of the juvenile dependent from the installation. The sponsor's assignment to government quarters may be terminated.

4. 3-6. Conduct of Family Members, Guests, and Domestics.

Individuals to whom family quarters are assigned are responsible for the conduct of all members of their family, their guests, and their domestic employees while occupying said quarters. Unbecoming conduct, failure to live in harmony with neighbors, or failure to comply with policies concerning police and maintenance of quarters will result in the termination of assignment of such family quarters.

5. 3-7. Prohibitions Against Profanity and Obscene Language. The use of obscene, vulgar, or profane language in any public area on the Fort Benning military reservation is prohibited. Language is obscene, vulgar, or profane when, under circumstances and manner in which such utterance was made, it would clearly offend a reasonable person's sense of decency.

6. 3-9. Playing of Hand-Carried Radios and Electronic Sound Devices.

a. Playing of hand-carried radios and electronic sound devices in any post exchange facility, Army commissary, post movie theater, or military bus is prohibited unless such devices are equipped with earphones or headphones and are being used for private listening.

b. Playing of radios and electronic sound devices in a motor vehicle that emits sound outside the passenger/driver compartment at a volume audible to a person with normal hearing at a distance of 15 feet from the motor vehicle on any public street, public parking area, or private driveway on the Fort Benning military reservation is prohibited.

c. Playing of hand-carried radios and electronic sound devices while walking or running around Fort Benning military reservation at a volume

audible to a person with normal hearing at a distance of 15 feet is prohibited.

7. Wearing of Headphones and Earphones While Running or Riding a Bike. The wearing of earphones or headphones for private listening while running or cycling on the installation is prohibited, except when inside the fitness centers or running on the track.

8. 4-1. Sponsor's Responsibility for Police of Area. Sponsors are responsible for areas immediately adjacent to government quarters such as lawns, shrubbery, sidewalks, curbing, gutters, and driveways. This area extends to the surrounding streets and halfway to adjacent quarters, but not to exceed 150 feet. Sponsors occupying government quarters are directly responsible for the police of these areas and will accomplish the following:

- a. Mow and edge grass. Edging walkways and curbs by digging V-shaped ditches adjacent to the pavement is not authorized. Edging grooves adjacent to the pavement should not exceed 1 inch in width and depth. Placing gravel or stone adjacent to pavements is not authorized.

- b. Prune and trim shrubbery.

- c. Remove trash, litter, and leaves from lawn areas. Raking of leaves, litter, and so forth into street is not authorized. Leaves, litter, and so forth should be placed in boxes, plastic bags, or some type of container and placed at the refuse collection point.

- d. Sweep sidewalks and hard surface areas.

- e. Remove debris from road curbing and gutters.

- f. Remove vines and other vegetation from buildings and fences.

- g. Maintain existing, approved fencing to include cleaning, painting, and repair or replacement of broken or missing items.

- h. Eliminate unsightly storage of household items such as barbecue grills, bicycles, and toys.

9. 4-2. Pet Control. Only two pets are allowed in family housing. Owners will properly register, immunize, and control their pets. Owners will provide humane care, sanitary facilities, and proper treatment of their pets. Owners

are responsible for their pets' feces and will police their lawns and yards, and pick up their pets' feces when walking them. Pets outside must be on a short leash and at the heel around others.

10. 5-1. Possession of Weapons.

a. General.

(1) The following are considered weapons: firearms, bows (to include long, recurve, compound, cam or crossbows), air or CO2 rifles or pistols (BB/pellet guns), and slingshots.

(2) Lawful possession is defined as the possession of a registered weapon, not classified as illegal by state or federal law, while in quarters; while hunting or sports shooting; during transportation related to relocation or initial introduction onto the installation; or for some type of recognized function involving that particular weapon.

b. Privately Owned Weapons.

(1) Privately owned small-arms and ammunition of all personnel assigned to or TDY and quartered on Fort Benning, except those individuals living in family housing, will be registered and stored in the arms room of their immediate organizational commander in accordance with AR 190-11.

(2) Personnel living in family housing may retain privately owned weapons with a small amount of ammunition in their quarters after proper registration at the MP Station. Personnel maintaining privately owned weapons in family housing are responsible for adequate security for these weapons.

(3) The theft or loss of any privately owned weapon will be reported immediately to the Provost Marshal Office.

(4) All military personnel and family members who reside on Fort Benning and own or possess a privately owned firearm must register it with the Provost Marshal Vehicle/Firearms Registration Section within three working days of arrival on post or within three working days of obtaining the firearm. Owners must carry their Provost Marshal registration card on their person when carrying their firearms.

11. 5-2. Transporting Weapons.

a. The carrying of weapons anywhere on the reservation, with the exceptions of subparagraph b below, is prohibited except by those who are engaged in law enforcement duties.

b. All personnel assigned to or employed at Fort Benning (to include those personnel at Fort Benning in a TDY status) who wish to transport a privately owned weapon to and from hunting, sports shooting, or other recognized function involving that weapon will ensure that the weapon is unloaded. No weapon will be transported with a loaded magazine/clip in the weapon. No weapon will be transported with a round in the chamber or any other projectile in a “ready-to-fire” configuration. Weapons will be transported in the trunk of vehicles, if so equipped. No weapon will be transported in glove compartments, under seats, or in any other concealed manner (except in the trunk of the vehicle).

c. U.S. government weapons will not be transported in privately owned vehicles.

d. Weapons of any kind are prohibited in all AAFES and DCA/MW R facilities.

12. 5-3. Concealed Weapons. No person shall carry a weapon concealed on his or her person at any time on the installation, with the exception of law enforcement personnel.

13. 5-4. Firing or Discharging Weapons.

a. No weapon will be fired, discharged, or used within the limits of the garrison/cantonment areas.

b. No weapon will be fired, discharged, or used within 50 feet of a training area building, ammunition storage area, active airfield, posted “no hunting” area, or roadway, or within 200 feet in the direction thereof.

14. Vehicles, Motorcycles, In-line Skates, Skateboarding and Bicycles.

a. 5-9. Registration of Vehicles. Motor vehicles that are owned or operated by a person who resides, performs duty, is employed on, or

frequently uses the facilities of Fort Benning will be registered within ten working days after introducing the vehicle onto Fort Benning.

b. 5-10. Seatbelts. The wearing of safety belts (lap and shoulder, as provided) in government-owned and privately-owned vehicles is mandatory for all personnel while operating or riding in such vehicles on Fort Benning or its satellite facilities. Children four years old and under must be secured in an approved safety seat.

c. 5-11. Pickup Trucks. Riding as a passenger in the uncovered bed of a pickup truck anywhere on Fort Benning is prohibited. For the purpose of this rule, the operator of the vehicle (and senior occupant in the case of a military vehicle) and the passenger(s) riding in the uncovered bed shall be deemed to have violated this prohibition.

d. 5-15. Motorcycles and Motorbikes. All individuals subject to this regulation who wish to operate a motorcycle or motorbike on the installation must successfully complete the Army-approved Motorcycle Safety Course before operating a motorcycle. Operators and passengers of a motorcycle must wear an approved motorcycle helmet. Additionally, operators and passengers must wear shatter-resistant eye protection (glasses, goggles, or face shield), leather boots or over-the-ankle shoes, gloves, long trousers, long sleeve shirt or jacket, and a highly visible reflective vest. Reflective sashes, legbands, and armbands do not meet this requirement but may be worn in addition to a full-size reflective vest.

e. 5-16. Bicycles.

(1) Bicycles will be ridden in single file only.

(2) Headphones or earphones will not be worn at any time while riding a bicycle.

(3) During the hours of limited visibility, riders must wear reflective clothing/vests, have a white headlight visible from 300 feet, and reflectors mounted front and rear.

(4) Bicyclists are required to wear approved safety helmets at all times when riding on Fort Benning.

f. 5-17. Skateboards and Skates.

(1) Skateboarding or roller skating (to include in-line skates) is not allowed in areas normally reserved for other physical activities such as running tracks, tennis courts, the Riverwalk, and so forth.

(2) Skaters must wear an approved helmet, knee pads, elbow pads, and reflective vest. Use of headphones or earphones (except approved hearing aids) is prohibited when skating.

(3) In-line skating is not authorized from sundown to sunup.

(4) Skating is not allowed on any roadway where the posted speed limits exceeds 25 miles per hour. The following roadways are off limits to skaters at all times.

- 10th Mountain Division Road.
- Dixie Road.
- Sightseeing Road from Dixie Road to Sunshine Road.
- Sunshine Road.
- Lumpkin Road from Dixie Road to Custer Road.
- Custer Road from Benning Road to Eisenhower Interchange.
- Marne Road.

15. Running/Marching.

a. Foot columns will be marched/run on the right shoulder and off the roadway when possible. When not possible, they will be marched/run on the extreme right hand side of traveled streets in columns of two (when practicable).

(1) The OIC or NCOIC will be positioned to effectively control the movement of the troops and at the same time offer no impediment to traffic.

(2) Road guards will be dispatched to all approaching intersections in sufficient time to allow vehicular traffic to halt without endangering the lives of troops or creating traffic hazards. All foot columns will comply with traffic signals.

(3) Road guards will use extreme caution by looking to the right, left, and front before entering an intersection. After traffic has been halted, troops will be double-timed across the intersection.

b. Road guards will be positioned 50 meters behind and 50 meters ahead of all formations. Road guards will wear highly visible safety vests (NSN 8145-00-177-4974), and will carry clear lens flashlights during periods of limited visibility (rain, fog, darkness, and so on).

c. Formations for organized physical training will consist of not more than three ranks. The only personnel allowed outside of the formation are the cadence caller, NCOIC, and commander. These personnel will never cross the roadway centerline. A formation will ensure roadways are clear of oncoming traffic and running formations before allowing vehicles to pass.

d. The following roads are off limits to running formations and individual runners at all times.

- 10th Mountain Road.
- Dixie Road except the portion from Sightseeing Road (Sandy Patch) to Lawson Army Airfield.
- Sightseeing Road from Dixie Road to Sunshine Road.
- Sunshine Road.
- Lumpkin Road from Dixie Road to Custer Road.
- Custer Road from Benning Boulevard to Eisenhower Exchange.
- Lawson Army Airfield in its entirety to include runways.

e. The 82d Airborne Division Road from Sunshine Road to Bradshaw Road will be closed to vehicular traffic from 0600 to 0730, Monday through Friday, for use by formations. All unit runs will be completed by 0730.

f. Personnel unable to remain with the formation (stragglers) will be safeguarded by one of the following methods.

(1) Units will turn the formation around to pick up stragglers.

(2) Units will provide extra cadre, safety equipment, and road guards for a straggler formation.

(3) Trail vehicles will immediately pick up stragglers.

g. When troops are required to march/run during hours of darkness or during periods of limited visibility, the head and tail of the column will be equipped with lights. Road guards equipped with reflective equipment and flashlights will be positioned 50 meters to the front and 50 meters to the rear

to warn motorists. For additional protection, all personnel in the front and rear ranks will wear reflective vests. Vests will not be concealed by packs, ponchos, or any other equipment or clothing

h. Marching/running troops in formation have the right of way over all other traffic except emergency vehicles.

i. All personnel participating in police call adjacent to roadways will wear brightly colored safety vests during daylight and reflective equipment during periods of limited visibility. Police call will not be performed next to heavily traveled roadways during morning and afternoon traffic. Police call should be scheduled during periods of light traffic. Police call will be planned to minimize the number of times Soldiers must cross traffic lanes. Soldiers will be cautioned not to run while near traffic and to look both ways before crossing roads.

j. Individual runners or informal groups of runners must yield the right of way to all vehicular traffic. Runners have right of way over vehicles only at marked crosswalks. Runners will use sidewalks or road shoulders whenever possible. If this is not possible, runners will run in single file on the left side of the roadway facing traffic. All personnel, their family members, and guests utilizing roadways for jogging, running, or walking, who are not part of a military formation, must wear bright colored clothing during daylight (individual Soldier may run in the Army PT uniform) and reflective clothing, safety vests, or sashes with armbands/legbands during periods of limited visibility. The use of headphones with radio/cassette players while on roadways or road shoulders is prohibited.

16. Water Safety.

a. No swimming, wading, or bathing are authorized in streams, ponds, lakes, or rivers under military control except for training purposes, and then only after permission has been granted by Directorate of Operations and Training (DOT).

b. The operator of any boat operated on the waters of the reservation will have aboard for each person a serviceable personal flotation device (all such equipment to be certified by the manufacturers that the product has U.S. Coast Guard approval). All children under 10 years of age will wear

the vest type preserver at all times while in the boat. No boat will be loaded with passengers and or cargo beyond its safe carrying capability.

c. Boats owned by individuals must be registered and equipped as required by the laws of the state of Georgia.

d. It will be unlawful for any individual to operate a boat on any waters of the reservation while under the influence of intoxicating liquors or narcotic drugs.

17. Ranges and Impact Areas. All persons (military, military dependents, and civilians) are forbidden to enter permanent danger zones or to pass beyond "Road Closed" signs, roadblocks, or road guards, except upon authority of the range control officer or the officer in charge of firing in the area concerned. Before any person enters the training areas to walk, drive, or engage in sport, they will consult the range clearance maps at the location specified in USAIC Regulation 200-3 (Hunting and Fishing Regulation). In case of doubt, the range control officer should be contacted by phoning 545-5186 or 545-1602 for information.

18. Alcoholic Beverages and Beer.

a. Package alcoholic beverages can be purchased by military personnel in uniform before 1630, Monday through Sunday, but not by the single, drink, in accordance with USAIC Regulation 210-65 (Sale and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages).

b. Family members must be 21 years of age to purchase beer from MWR activities and exchange activities.

c. The following are prohibitions against alcohol on Fort Benning:

(1) The consumption of alcoholic beverages in public areas on the Fort Benning military reservation is prohibited except for facilities authorized by law, regulation, the post commander, or his delegate to sell alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption. Such facilities include post exchange snack bars or dining areas and nonappropriated fund MWR facilities (Officer, NCO, EM clubs, golf course, bowling centers, Uchee Creek, and Destin Recreation Area). Residential houses and the surrounding yard area are excluded from this prohibition.

(2) The use or consumption of alcoholic beverages in a boat or the passenger/driver compartments of any motor vehicle are prohibited. It is prohibited to transport or possess any alcoholic beverages in a boat or the passenger/driver compartments of any motor vehicle when manufacturer's seal has been broken or the bottle, can, or key has otherwise been opened.

19. 5-19. **Fireworks.** The introduction, possession, and use of fireworks is prohibited on the Fort Benning Reservation except for authorized military training and for public demonstrations approved by this headquarters.

20. 5-20. **Hunting and Fishing.** USAIC Regulation 200-3 provides information and guidance, and prescribes general policies and procedures concerning hunting and fishing on the Fort Benning Military Reservation.

21. **Trailers, Recreation Vehicles, and Watercraft** (USAIC Regulation 200-3, Chapter 9).

a. Recreational vehicles and watercraft 22 feet or less (including trailer) may be parked on the occupant's lawn but extreme caution should be exercised in moving boats, campers, or trailers across lawn areas. Occupants will be held responsible for all damage incurred.

b. Recreational vehicles, watercraft, and trailers will not be parked along major roads, in driveways, spaces specifically designed for the parking of motor vehicles, or limited access areas that may require use by emergency vehicles, such as curbsides.

c. Recreational vehicles, watercraft (including trailers), and trailers exceeding 22 feet in length will be parked in the Morale Support Activity parking lot at Building 1707, Kilgore Street, 545-7978/3504, or at an off-post location of the owner's choice.

22. **Dismantled and Abandoned Vehicles** (USAIC Regulation 210-5, Chapter 4). Major automotive repairs requiring a vehicle to be dismantled and or placed on blocks will not be accomplished in housing/parking areas. The automotive craft shop is available for this type activity. Vehicles found

dismantled/abandoned will be impounded by the military police with a report of action forwarded to the owner's commander.

23. **Cell Phone Usage in Vehicles (DoD CFR 634.25).** Vehicle operators on a DoD installation and operators of Government-owned vehicles will not use cell phones unless the vehicle is safely parked or unless they are using a hands-free device. The wearing of any other portable headphone, earphone, or other listening device (except for hands-free cellular phones) while operating a motor vehicle is prohibited. Use of those devices impairs driving and masks or prevents recognition of emergency signals, alarms, announcements, the approach of vehicles, and human speech.